



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

Census Bureau

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

*Agency:* U.S. Census Bureau.

*Title:* Monthly Retail Surveys.

*OMB Control Number:* 0607-0717.

*Form Number(s):* MRTS: SM-44(17)S, SM-44(17)SE, SM-44(17)SS, SM-44(17)B, SM-44(17)BE, SM-44(17)BS, SM-72(17)S, and SM-20(17)I; MARTS: SM-44(17)A, SM-44(17)AE, SM-44(17)AS, and SM-72(17)A.

*Type of Request:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

*Number of Respondents:* 13,000.

*Average Hours Per Response:* 7 minutes.

*Burden Hours:* 18,200.

*Needs and Uses:* The U.S. Census Bureau requests an extension of the Monthly Retail Surveys (MRS). The MRS is comprised of two surveys known as the Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MRTS) and the Advance Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MARTS). The MRS are administered monthly to a sample of employer firms (i.e., businesses with paid employees) with establishments located in the United States and classified in retail trade and/or food services sectors as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The MRTS provides estimates of monthly retail sales, end-of-month merchandise inventories, and quarterly e-commerce sales of retailers in the United States. In addition, the survey also provides an estimate of monthly sales at food service establishments and drinking places.

Sales, inventories, and e-commerce data provide a current statistical picture of the retail portion of consumer activity. The sales and inventories estimate in the MRTS measure current trends of economic activity that occur in the United States. The survey estimates provide valuable information for economic policy decisions and actions by the government and are widely used by private businesses, trade organizations, professional associations, and others for market research and analysis. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) uses these data in determining the consumption portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The MARTS, a subsample of MRTS, began in 1953 as a monthly survey for activity taking place during the previous month. The MARTS was developed in response to requests by government, business, and other users to provide an early indication of current retail trade activity in the United States. Retail sales are one of the primary measures of consumer demand for both durable and non-durable goods. The MARTS also provide an estimate of monthly sales at food service establishments and drinking places.

The estimates produced in the MRS are critical to the accurate measurement of total economic activity. The estimates of retail sales represent all operating receipts, including receipts from wholesale sales made at retail locations and services rendered as part of the sale of the goods, by businesses that primarily sell at retail. The sales estimates include sales made on credit as well as on a cash basis but exclude receipts from sales taxes and interest charges from credit sales. Also excluded is non-operating income from such services as investments and real estate.

The estimates of merchandise inventories owned by retailers represent all merchandise located in retail stores, warehouses, offices, or in transit for distribution to retail establishments. The estimates of merchandise inventories exclude fixtures and supplies not held for sale, as well as merchandise held on consignment owned by others. The BEA use inventories data to determine the investment portion of the GDP. We publish retail sales and inventories estimates based on the NAICS.

Sales data for select industries are released in the press release "Advance Monthly

Sales for Retail Trade and Food Services,” approximately 15 days after the close of the reference month, which also includes more detailed estimates for the prior month.

Advance inventory estimates for 3 aggregate levels are released in the “Advance Economic Indicator Report” approximately 27 days after the close of the reference month and the preliminary estimates for inventories data are released in the “Manufacturing and Trade Inventories and Sales” approximately 40 days after the reference month.

Retail e-commerce sales are estimated from the same sample used to estimate preliminary and final U.S. retail sales. For coverage of the universe of e-commerce retailers, research was conducted to ensure that retail firms selected in the MRTS sample engaged in e-commerce. E-commerce sales estimates are released quarterly as part of the “Quarterly Retail Ecommerce Sales” report, approximately 50 days following the reference period.

Below are the retail form numbers along with a description of each form.

MRTS Forms

Series	Description
SM-44(17)S	Non-Department Store/Sales Only/WO E-Commerce
SM-44(17)SE	Non-Department Store/Sales Only W E-Commerce
SM-44(17)SS	Non-Department Store/Sales Only/Screeners
SM-44(17)B	Non-Department Store/Sales and Inventory/WO E-Comm.
SM-44(17)BE	Non-Department Store/Sales and Inventory/ W E-Comm.
SM-44(17)BS	Non-Department Store/Sales and Inventory/Screeners
SM-72(17)S	Food Services/Sales Only/WO E-Commerce
SM-20(17)I	Non-Department and Department Store/Inventory Only

#### MARTS Forms

Series	Description
SM-44(17)A	Non-Department Store/Sales Only/WO E-Commerce

SM-44(17)AE                      Non-Department Store/Sales Only W E-Commerce

SM-44(17)AS                      Non-Department Store/Sales Only/Screeners

SM-72(17)A                      Food Services/Sales Only/ WO E-Commerce

Each MRS form has two versions: one with an “E” suffix and one with an “A”

Suffix. The forms are identical, except that those with the “E” suffix are sent to smaller

firms (which we refer to internally as “EINs”), while those with the “A” suffix are sent to

larger firms, which we refer to internally as “alphas”. Thus, there are a total of 24 variants

of forms along with their fax counterparts. Forms can be found at

[https://www.census.gov/retail/get\\_forms.html](https://www.census.gov/retail/get_forms.html)

The U.S. Census Bureau tabulates the collected data to provide, with measured reliability, statistics on United States retail sales. These estimates are especially valued by data users because of their timeliness.

The sales estimates are used by the BEA, Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), Federal Reserve Board (FRB), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and other government

agencies, as well as business users in formulating economic decisions.

BEA is the primary Federal user of data collected in the Monthly Retail Surveys.

BEA uses the information in its preparation of the National Income and Products Accounts

(NIPA), and its benchmark and annual input-output tables. Data on retail sales are used

to prepare monthly estimates of the personal consumption expenditures (PCE) component

of gross domestic product for all PCE goods categories, except tobacco, prescription drugs,

motor vehicles, and gasoline and other motor fuel. These estimates are also published

each month in the Personal Income and Outlays press release. If the survey were not

conducted, BEA would lack comprehensive data from the retail sector. This would

adversely affect the reliability of the NIPA and GDP. Production of the NIPA figures also

require inventory figures in order to publish the monthly inventory to sales ratios.

Additionally, they use MRS inventory figures to measure changes in inventories for

estimates of gross output in the annual Input-Output Accounts tables, as well as for

computing annual and quarterly GDP-by-industry statistics.



BLS uses the data as input to their Producer Price Indexes and in developing productivity measurements. The data are also used for gauging current economic trends of the economy. BLS uses the estimates to develop consumer price indexes used in inflation and cost of living calculations.

CEA, other government agencies, and businesses use the survey results to formulate and make decisions. CEA reports the retail data, one of the principal federal economic indicators, to the President each month for awareness on the current picture on the “state of the economy”. In addition, CEA’s Macroeconomic Forecaster uses the retail sales data, one of the key monthly data releases each month, to keep track of real economic growth in the current quarter.

Policymakers such as the FRB need to have the timeliest estimates in order to anticipate economic trends and act accordingly.

Private businesses use the retail sales and inventories data to compute business activity indexes. The private sector also uses retail sales as a reliable indicator of

consumer activity. In addition, businesses use the estimates to measure how they are performing and predict future demand for their products.

*Affected Public:* Business and other for-profit.

*Frequency:* Monthly.

*Respondent's Obligation:* Voluntary.

*Legal Authority:* Title 13 U.S.C., Sections 131 and 182.

This information collection request may be viewed at [www.reginfo.gov](http://www.reginfo.gov). Follow the instructions to view Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to

OIRA\_Submission@omb.eop.gov or fax to (202)395-5806.

Sheleen Dumas,

*Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce*

*Department.*

[FR Doc. 2020-00979 Filed: 1/21/2020 8:45 am; Publication Date: 1/22/2020]